

# AMERICAN TELEGRAPH

WASHINGTON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 21.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—From the 1st day of July, 1881, the postage on the Daily American Telegraph, Washington, D. C., will be, per quarter in advance, as follows:—Fifty cents, or under, 25 cents; over 25 cents and not over three hundred, 50 cents; over three hundred and not exceeding one thousand, 75 cents, &c. Any person wishing to be served for three months after the above date need only pay his quarter's postage, and send us a gold dollar and a silver quarter in a small letter—postage paid, of course; or five dollars for a year. The Telegraph is independent in politics, politics, morals, and family, and is prompt in furnishing the news, and a terror to all evil doers.

Editors of weekly and other papers desirous to exchange with us can pay the difference in the price of subscription by giving a few insertions in the above notice.

Anonymous communications receive no attention.

**The Gardiner Claim.**  
As to the question whether the Gardiner claim and the Mears claim, for which Dr. George A. Gardiner was agent, are forgeries or not, we, as journalists, take no part and give no opinion. There are many points in the matter which we aim to lay impartially before our readers.

We give both sides of the subject, from time to time, as we learn them, or find them stated in the newspapers of the day.

Among those who have done their best to convince the public that the aforesaid claims were just, and no forgeries, we may name "Ion," the very intelligent and highly respectable Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (who, we understand, writes also for the New York Journal of Commerce and the Charleston Courier), and the editors of the Philadelphia North American. Among those who have taken the opposite course, we may single out, to-day, the editors of the New Orleans Crescent. In a late number of their paper they use this language:

"If any evidence be wanted at Washington of the extent of this Dr. Gardiner's losses in San Luis Potosi, or in Mexico, there are persons here who knew his daily employments in both places. He was an itinerant dentist and quack doctor, whose wits were hardly equal to the procurement of his daily bread. When his purse was low, and the practice of his profession unprofitable, he did not hesitate, it is said, to put on buskin in a pantomime to gain half an ounce. If he ever possessed a silver mine, or an interest in one to the extent of a hundred dollars, it was never known to his intimate acquaintance in Mexico. If he ever imagined himself the possessor of a silver mine, it was discovered and worked in the Doct's wildest midnight dream, and its revenues could never have been very substantial, for they never visibly extended his purse or increased his resources."

In alluding to the rumor, in the newspapers, that the Gardiner claim was a forgery, the National Intelligencer, of the 2d instant, used the following language:

"We consider the whole story to be very improbable, especially as the only foundation for it is said to be the voluntary and uncalculated confession of the party himself, that his claim was sustained and obtained exclusively by fabricated papers. Leaving out of view the improbability of such being the fact, it is still more unlikely that such a self-accusation would have been made by any one, without apparent motive, after the fraud had been successfully consummated, when no suspicion of the kind existed, or was likely to exist, respecting it. The documents, which were before the recent Board of Commissioners for adjudging the claims on Mexico are of course all on file, with the other records of that Commission, in the Department of State, and if there is any truth in the report, the facts can readily be ascertained, and will no doubt be promptly investigated."

We would remark upon the foregoing as follows: First, it is now understood that it was not Dr. Gardiner's confession to Mr. Porte, but Mr. Porte's statement of what he himself knew of Dr. Gardiner and his claim, which caused the rumor to get into the newspapers that the aforesaid claim was obtained upon forged papers; and second, the papers, documents, &c., in relation to the Gardiner and Mears claims, which the Intelligencer presumed were, on the 2d instant, filed in the State Department, as by law they ought to have been, never have been and are not now filed in that Department. They were, as late as Saturday last, in the keeping of Dr. Davis, the clerk of the late Board of Commissioners. In the event that some or all of the documents should be stolen from the possession of Dr. Davis, would not the State Department be censurable in the matter for not having secured and filed them as the law directs?

We have already announced that true bills have been found by the Grand Jury of this county against Dr. George A. Gardiner and his brother, John Carlos Gardiner, for perjury. The former is in Europe; the latter has been arrested in this city, and held to bail in the sum of \$8,000.

During the examination of John Carlos Gardiner, Mr. William W. Corcoran, the banker, testified that ten thousand dollars had been deposited with his banking-house by Dr. Geo. A. Gardiner, to the credit of John Carlos Gardiner, and that the latter had not yet drawn any portion thereof.

This is a new feature in the matter. In all that we have heard, as coming from Mr. Corcoran, respecting the amount of money which Dr. Gardiner was represented to have deposited in this city, no slip was breathed that ten thousand dollars had been deposited by Dr. Gardiner to the credit of John Carlos Gardiner.

Mr. Corcoran further testified that he had no interest whatever in the quarter of the award of \$428,750 made to Dr. Gardiner, which was assigned to himself; that this amount, \$107,187 50, with other things, had been assigned to him as collateral security. But he did not state who the party was, nor who the parties were for whose benefit the assignment of one quarter of Dr. Gardiner's award was made. Nor did he state what amount of Dr. Gardiner's award had been, to his knowledge, deposited by Dr. Gardiner in this city.

A story has been sent abroad from Washington and been often published, that Dr. Gardiner had deposited some two or three hundred thousand dollars of his own award, and of the Mears award, in this city.

It has been whispered that the Corwins, Thomas and Robert, were the parties for whose benefit the assignment of \$107,187 50 was made to Mr. Corcoran by Dr. Gardiner, as collateral security for some \$27,000 advanced by Mr. Corcoran, in behalf of the Corwins, to Dr. Gardiner. We are inclined to disbelieve this report.

However, as the Corwins are expected to arrive here in a day or two, we shall soon know how the fact is. They are able to speak for themselves, and mighty apt to do it.

**CITY IMPROVEMENTS.**—The rage for building is unprecedented in Washington, and notwithstanding the advance in the prices of all labor and materials, more and better houses are going up than at any previous season. We noticed in a short walk, a day or two since, at least a dozen fine residences in course of erection, and now remember—

Mr. E. Swann's elegant four-story mansion, on Louisiana avenue, near Judiciary Square, about twenty-seven feet front by forty deep, of the best materials and most costly workmanship, rich marble lintels and sills, superior pressed brick, laid with perfect neatness, strong walls, and faultless timbers. It is designed for the residence of Mr. S., and will be a splendid and commodious one indeed, worthy of the skill of its builder, (Mr. Walker,) and the enterprise of its gentlemanly proprietor. Long may he live to "revel in its halls."

On F street near Seventh, Mr. J. A. Kennedy, for many years connected with our city post-office, is building a beautiful house, in much the same style, though not so large as Mr. Swann's, and which will be a very tasty and convenient home, in which a frugal and faithful public servant may spend the evening of his life in ease and prosperity. The location is in every way desirable, and all property in the square must command ready tenants and good prices.

Passing the Patent Office—the east wing of which is fast assuming its elegant proportions and majestic appearance, under the energy of its contractors, Provost and Winter—we reached Ninth street, and noticed a beautiful structure rising on the spot so long devoted to the noble mission of "teaching the young ideas not to shoot," familiarly known to us all as McLeod's Academy. The building is a commodious modern cottage, embowered in trees, on a commanding elevation, and will be precisely the spot on which to "live cottagely," as Bishop Taylor expresses it.

On reaching H street (by-the-by, one of the most desirable for private residences in our city) we observed a row of houses in course of erection, at the intersection of Tenth, which, when finished, will present a very handsome appearance, and add greatly to the beauty of this pleasant neighborhood. The row will contain four houses, each with a front of nineteen feet, a depth of thirty-six, and four stories (with an attic) high; the entire front seventy-six feet, to be ornamented with a balcony, the rear to have a double porch the whole length, containing bath-rooms, store-rooms, &c.; a cistern to each house, verandah on Tenth street, and the dwellings to be lighted with gas in every part. The location is high, healthy, and desirable; the fourteen-inch foundations resting on the most rock-like clay will prevent the walls from settling or cracking, and being slated and battened most effectively exclude all dampness. The gable and partition walls are sustained by twenty-two-inch chimneys, leaving but little of the original thickness exposed, and that little is securely tied into the well-laid fourteen-inch front wall, or rear one, and the heavy chimney-stacks; thus rendering the whole structure of hard brick and adhesive mortar, when bound together by joists, girders, roof, &c., perfectly secure. The row belongs to Mr. J. F. Brown, being built by those enterprising contractors, Ager & McLain, and will, we learn, be ready for tenants in November next.

Near by, on the corner of ninth and I streets, three very pretty dwellings, erected this season, are being finished; each seventeen feet front, thirty-four deep, with stair towers, and two full stories, basement and attic high, every thing conveniently arranged for labor-saving and pleasant homes. The walls are the same thickness as those in Mr. Brown's row, and being built and owned by that most experienced and practical mason, Mr. Thomas Lewis, (the contractor for the brick-work on Brown's hotel.) No one questions his assertion, that they are fully equal to any weight, pressure, or storm to which they can ever be subjected.

But we must defer to another day the pleasant task of noticing the many other fine buildings which met our sight and excited glad hopes of the growth and destiny of our city.

We experienced a strong blow and a copious shower in this neighborhood on Saturday last, and a cool and pleasant Sabbath followed. That excursion was of course postponed, although multitudes, we are assured, were assembled on the bridge to see us pass by. Indeed, we saw one poor half-drowned old gentleman—the subscriber we have in the Third Ward—retiring home from that direction. But never mind—we have too much philosophy to be grieved by a disappointment, and we hope the community at large will be able to bear it.

**CALIFORNIA.**—We gave, in our telegraphic department on Friday, the leading points of news by the Brother Jonathan. The papers received this morning publish the accounts at large, but chiefly dwell on the great Lynch law murder committed at San Francisco; and we are gratified to perceive that one united voice of condemnation and abhorrence is everywhere raised.

**HAIL.**—The Alexandria Gazette says that hail fell there on Saturday as large as partridge eggs.

Governor SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, was at Philadelphia on Saturday.

**DESPATCH.**—The thief who robbed the house of Dr. May, on Friday, would have been tried before the criminal court on Saturday, had not his counsel, Messrs. LATHAM and RATCLIFFE, asked and obtained a postponement to enable them to prepare for the defence.

What has become of the Washington Telegraph? We have not seen it for ten days. Is it dead, asleep, gone to California, or is the Postmaster humbugging us?—*Balt. Argus.*

Always about when there is a chance for a muss. Down on the Postmasters; they are humbugs, and Whigs at that. But the fact of the business is, as our packer assures us, that two leaves of our mail-book have been for some days sticking together, just as postage stamps and some of the old parties will not! Only turn the corner of any one of your hundred eyes around for us hereafter, and we will always be there!

**OUR CORRESPONDENT "T."**—This writer commences to-day by saying:

"Were I to consult my feelings of self-respect—and I am confident a discerning public will decide with me—I would not again seek to enter your columns."

We regret the sacrifice our friend has made, and a discerning public will regret it also! His self-respect! It is a sacrifice no man is called upon to make—no earthly object is worthy such a price.

—He desired to argue that, because one of the editors of this paper has been a zealous Whig ever since there has been a Whig party, therefore it is treason in him, or at least great inconsistency, to doubt the infallibility of any of its prime leaders now. Believing that his objects could be as well attained without this episode, we desired its omission—not that we cared for it, but that we regarded it as irrelevant. Had we believed any thing relating to us could be very interesting to the public, we should have waived all objections.

He recites indignantly all our sins of "personality," in justification of his course toward us. We are willing that he or any one else should do this, for we have spoken to the world on our own responsibility, and with no other expectation than to answer for every syllable uttered.

He says that we have permitted other correspondents to assail public men. So we have, and upon precisely the same conditions upon which he is permitted to defend them. Public men have assented, in assuming the positions they occupy, to submit themselves to the ordeal of public opinion, and the press is the organ through which that opinion is pronounced.

"T." speaks much of justice. We hope his appreciation of it will enable him to know that we are not practising its opposite. Our giving place to a communication with the tone and temper indicated by the paragraph above quoted, should convince him that we do not wish to suppress his writings. Were he of gentle temper, we should ask him to forget the rash promise he has made, and to continue his advocacy of the side he has chosen; as it is, if he will but keep his attention to the point of main interest, he will find that we are not disposed to smother his arguments on any side of a controversy. He errs greatly, in the paroxysm of his excitement, when he thinks all others are excited. Even his furious epistle cannot tempt us into indulgence in his haughty spirit of resentment and defiance.

But let us hear him:

[Communicated.]  
To the Editors of the American Telegraph.

Were I to consult my feelings of self-respect—and I am confident a discerning public will decide with me—I would not again seek to enter your columns. The injustice done me is so gross that it speaks for itself. But that the circumstances may be more fully understood, I claim once more the privilege of an explanation, and this shall be the last.

What are the facts? A series of articles by writers "unknown to the public" are permitted to appear in your paper, making a systematic attack on the Administration and its various members, and calculated and intended to do injury. You enter the list as editors at least against one of the assailed, and thus become a party. You assented, time and again, to some of the charges in strong language, making statements of the broadest character against Cabinet ministers. I, in accordance with a general invitation, and the proclaimed independence of your paper, offer your articles in defence. The first you publish. In that, in a spirit of candor, I speak of you as editors, and state that I claim once more the privilege of an explanation, and this shall be the last. In your character as editors, you put at the tail-end of my article published an appendix of reply to what you are pleased to state are assertions by me. I send you a second article, and you refuse to publish, on the ground of personality, and because I am not known in *propria persona* to the public. You say, "T. is welcome, but is required either to reveal himself or withhold personal remarks." Now let me examine this reason.

And first, I deny most emphatically and positively that I have spoken of you personally. I speak of you in the second and rejected article as I did in the first, as editors, and not personally. The language in the second article is no stronger than in the first, only more pointed, because of your reference to yourselves in the appendix, as editors. In this appended reply you speak as editors, you reply as editors, I address you as editors. If I replied at all, how else could I reply? Who else was there to reply to? I there restore, most positively, that there is not one syllable of what may properly be called personality in my article, and, to test the matter, I offer to leave the article, without the name, in the hands of any disinterested gentleman or gentlemen to decide. Had I spoken of you as a "creature" of "time and sense"; as the possessor of "baser propensities" which "characterize the motives and actions of your life"; as "proud," "ambitious," "eminently aristocratic," "selfish," "ungrateful," "haughty and arrogant," "poor and stipendiary," that would have been somewhat personal.

But let me hasten to your other position. You, as editors, become party to this discussion, and what are you doing? You must subscribe to me, another party, what is relevant or irrelevant. You say, "I must withhold personal remarks having no connection with the subject." Here you are party and judge both. You, a party, decide or judge what has or has not connexion with the subject. I was and am willing for the public to decide. You another or suppress my article, and decide for them and me. Had you taken no part in the controversy, then your right would have been clear.

I repeat for the third time, as far as this objection of personality is concerned, there is not a letter, a syllable, a word, a sentiment, reflecting on your personal character. If there is, give it to the public—the manuscript is at your service. But if I misrepresented, if I attacked you personally even—which I would not on any account do—were your hands tied? This would have been a more highly injurious to me, as the writer. For, I hold that the writer who becomes personal, loses his force; and moreover, in that event you had my name, and if I became personal, this gave you a right to use it.

But, again—and this "out-Herods Herod." You have permitted writers unknown to the public to attack the brightest characters in our midst, men of national reputation. When a defence is made, in the same way, over fictitious signatures, and but one article is published, the mere ground-work for the balance, you step in and cry, Hold! If you defend this man, you must give your name to the public. If I speak of you as an editorial assailant, and only as editors, I am personal, and must give my name to the public. Why, you as editors must be known to the public. When you advance an opinion, or make an attack on men or measures, everybody, from your very position, knows it. It is in accordance with the custom of the country for every man who differs with editors to come out over their own signatures?

But mark the still deeper injustice. You call not on your correspondents, the assailants, to come out. The relation between me and you is

precisely the same as between me and them. They are assailants, so are you, and I on the other side. The assailant must keep under cover; all but one, known only by his position as editor. I must come out in *propria persona*. I have called on none of your correspondents for names. I know none of them, I wish to know none. I have called on none to say if they are, have been, hope to be, or expect to be, office-holders. I was not after names, but principles and facts. I was after the same game you were in hot pursuit of in July 9th, as you stated, in these words: "Our only concern however is to reveal the truth, suffer who may."

In conclusion, a word to Commentator. He has "despatched" me in short order. He set a trap. It will catch nobody but himself. He asks triumphantly if I am an office-holder. Did he think that would frighten me? Well, now I put my foot right on the spring, and answer, if I am an office-holder would that be treason? If so, make the most of it. And granting I am an office-holder, am I a slave? What new doctrine is this? Office-holders necessarily dependent serfs? What becomes, then, of that noble defence of the corps which graced your paper a short time ago? According to this doctrine, the use of the word dependents was appropriate and proper. Then the appeal was, "Rise, Romans rise, and rush upon the foe." Now, forthwith, it is only necessary to know that I am an office-holder, and straightway I become a hireling and stipendiary, ready to white-wash and support any Administration. I can only say, were I to attempt to white-wash Commentator, *et omne id genus*, it would require a large supply of the raw material. But have I not a right, as an American citizen in the service of the Government, to express my approbation or disapprobation of men or measures? As soon as I take in my hands the glittering coin, do I pass into a corps of crouching stipendiaries, who can only command for hire? Is this the doctrine? In the name of the office-holders I hurl back the base imputation. I grant that office-holders should not improperly interfere with public matters—should not prostitute their office to effect base purposes. But they have the right to censure or approve measures or men. It will be time enough to question their motives when they depart from the truth. Away, say I, with this degrading charge against all office-holders: a charge which takes it for granted that as soon as a man takes office in Washington he is no longer capable of telling the truth. I would not serve the angel Gabriel on any such terms. But this is the man, this Commentator, who, with your consent, tells the country that even some forty clergymen of the Methodist church are bought up, and basely charges the most corrupt motives.

And now permit me to say that I never, for one moment, supposed, with all the natural avidity of man to believe evil, that the attacks which have been made could do much harm: "Then let the pebbles on the hungry beach fill the stars!"

It is proper for me to add that not a line has been written with the knowledge or authority in any shape of any man in power. I ask not for leave to exercise in a proper manner a right; and not all the gold in all the governments, free or despotic, could buy this right, one personal right, a "lot or tittle."

**SUCCESSFUL UNDERTAKING.**—Next to promptness in the despatch of business is the possession of facilities necessary to its successful prosecution. These combined have secured for Mr. J. F. Harvey, Undertaker, a rise in the tide of his affairs which cannot fail to "lead on to fortune." With him to "undertake is to perform." See advertisement.

"Col. James S. Wallace, the handsomest male resident of Philadelphia, (undoubtedly one of the best natured,) is sojourning at Cape May. The convention of handsome men assemblies there on Monday next. The suspense in regard to the election of president is 'orful,' but the general impression is, that the Colonel will be elected."—*Phil. Sun.*

It was remarked at the Cape the other day that the Colonel was going to give himself up to poetizing, as it was noted that the demand for green mint had increased at the bar, and he stood very constantly in apparent contemplation at the water's edge; but some one discovered that he had caught a glimpse of his image in the water, and thus fascinated, had lost all relish for every other object.

**NO CURE NO PAY.**—It will be perceived by reference to Mr. A. Gray's advertisement of Dr. Porter's WONDER-WORKING SALVE, which has become so justly popular for its curative qualities, that he will refund the money to purchasers if it fail to be efficacious in its healing properties. There's little risk where there's nothing to lose.

**THE "GOLDEN GATE" AT NEW YORK.**—This steamer returned to New York from her trip in the waters of the Chesapeake, arriving there about six o'clock on Thursday evening. Leaving Annapolis at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, she carried home as passengers the Hon. Daniel Webster and lady, and his niece Miss Ellen Fletcher; the Hon. N. K. Hall, Postmaster General; Mrs. Millard Fillmore, the lady of the President; Mr. Jonathan Meredith, of Baltimore; the lady of Capt. Buford, U. S. A.; Miss Buford; Mr. Edward Curtis, of New York; Signor Marcolto, Minister from Nicaragua; and Mr. Bulwer, son of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, and attaché of Sir Henry, the British Minister; Edwin Crosswell, Esq.; Commodore Perry, and the Rev. Dr. Wainwright. A meeting of those on board was held on Thursday morning, while at sea, and resolutions passed highly eulogistic of the steamer, her command, and owners. On their arrival, the guests went to the Astor and Irving, where the steamer went to the dry dock, where she will be thoroughly overhauled, and finally prepared for her long voyage to the Pacific. Mr. Webster made a fine speech on board, in reply to a complimentary toast.

"A CATHOLIC" is received. His apprehensions are groundless. We will publish nothing that can wrong him or prove just cause of offence. But he must hold us accountable for what appears in our own paper only.

**LIGHT INFANTRY EXCURSION.**  
THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS take pleasure in announcing that the WASHINGTON LIGHT INFANTRY have secured the steamer COLUMBIA for an excursion down the Potomac on TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12. The boat will leave Georgetown at 2 o'clock, Riley's wharf at 3 1/2 o'clock, and the Navy Yard at 4 1/2 o'clock, and return about midnight.

The Company's Band will be on board, as well as a Collapsible Band for those who wish to dance. The Captain's Line of Omnibuses will be at the wharf to convey passengers to Georgetown and the Navy Yard when the boat arrives; fare 12 1/2 cents. The same line of omnibuses will be at the corner of 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue at 3 1/2 o'clock on the afternoon of the excursion; fare 10 cents.

Tickets 1st, admitting a gentleman and ladies; to be had at the usual places and at the boat.

JOHN B. TAYLOR, Chairman.  
JOHN W. MEAD, J. O. WATSON, JAMES J. FOSTER, WM. W. S. KERR, WM. H. CLARK, Treasurer.

**TOASTS.**—Some of the newspapers are publishing toasts, which were given on board the new Pacific mail steamer "Golden Gate," on the occasion of her recent complimentary pleasure excursion; but the following, by one of the invited guests, we do not recollect to have seen in print:

**The Foreign Mail Service of the United States.**—May its arms speedily extend to every important sea-port on the face of the globe, thus opening a "Golden Gate" to the benighted and oppressed of every land.

"No Clerk!" to-morrow.

**THE NATIONAL GRAYS' EXCURSION** takes place to-morrow afternoon. See the advertisement.

**DIED.**  
In this city, on the 19th instant, in the thirty-fifth year of her age, Mrs. MARY ANN WORTHEN, wife of Chas. Worthen, leaving him and five children to mourn her loss.

**Truly Astonishing!**—The demand for Soda Water at A. HALL'S Fountain in the Centre Market has been so great that the fountain has been removed to the west end of the Market, where all can be accommodated with that delightful beverage.

**FOR RENT.**—The Store-room at the corner of C and Tenth streets, with a room adjoining suitable for an office, and two rooms above.

**INQUIRE OF** EDWIN GREEN, Penn. avenue, cor. 11th st.

**PREPARED SALT FOR TABLE USE.**—We have just received a lot of very superior white, which will not cake, in large boxes.

For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., 18-6toot No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

**CLARIFIED SUGAR.**—We have just received a large lot of the best Clarified Sugar for preserving, which we are selling very low.

For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., 18-6toot No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

**DUTCH HERRING AND CHEESE.**—We have just received a small lot of newly-imported Cheese and Herrings.

For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., 18-6toot No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

**WANTS.**  
WANTED—At the office of the Georgetown Reporter—two boys having some knowledge of the Printing business.

Apply at BREKID'S Hotel, 31 street, this evening, between six and seven o'clock, or at this office.

**SERVANT WANTED.**—A good COOK and WASHER, to do the work of a family of three or four, for whom the highest wages will be given, if smart and well recommended. Inquire at this office.

**WANTED.**—A situation by an experienced CHAMBERMAID. Address H. M. R. at this office.

**WANTED.**—to purchase or hire, for a term of years, a COLORED WOMAN, from 20 to 35 years of age. Inquire of J. A. GRAY, 9th and M streets.

**At a Meeting of the District and Alexandria Ferry-Boat Company,** held at Mr. George Page's office this afternoon, Mr. Ulysses Ward was elected Chairman, and J. Van Riewick Secretary.

Subscriptions were received for stock in said Company to the amount of thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

On motion of Mr. Page, the following committee was appointed to receive further subscriptions for stock: Messrs. Rhinn, Dempsey, and G. J. Thomas, in Alexandria; and Messrs. Ward, Kirk, Milburn, and Lemman, in Washington.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to be called together again by the President.

**IMPROVED LEMON SUGAR.**  
We have just received a lot of very superior, in one pound bottles. It will make lemonade superior to that made in the ordinary way.

For sale by JNO. B. KIBBEY & CO., 18-6toot No. 5, opposite Centre Market.

**HYMNS—BIBLES—PRAYER-BOOKS.**  
HYMNS of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; Hymns of the Methodist Protestant Church; Lutheran Hymns; The Psalms, with supplement; Watts and Rippon; Watts and Select Hymns; Parish Hymns; Psalms and Hymns; Episcopal Prayer-books, with Lessons; Bible and Prayer—bound together; Catholic Prayer-books; Bibles and Testaments; large and substantial Family Bibles, Pocket Bibles, &c.

All of the above in every variety and style of binding.

A. GRAY, 7th street, opp. Old-Fellows' Hall.

**A CARD.**  
Great inducement offered to Builders. THE SUBSCRIBERS, intending to change their business, are now offering their entire stock of Hardware at prime cost, for cash.

For sale or rent. IARDELLA & BRO., 18-6toot south side Pa. av., opp. Nat. Hotel.

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**—That well-known and desirable brick DWELLING-HOUSE on 4 1/2 street, between Penna. avenue and C street. It will be sold or rented on accommodating terms. Apply to

DAVID L. GARRETT, 18-6toot 8th st., near the Gen. Post Office.

**THE WASHINGTON TIE.** In its original and beautiful style—a SHOE for the season and for comfort.

JANNEY, 14-1m 8th st., near the Gen. Post Office.

**PATENT LEATHER PUMPS.**—Every variety of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen, suitable for the present season, for sale at JANNEY'S wholesale and retail manufactory, 8th street, near the Gen. Post Office.

**MRS. E. MOFFETT** has received this day, from Philadelphia, the latest styles of Opera and Full Caps, including the latest styles of Opera and Full Caps; and to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. Also, Ladies' Black Net Gloves, rich Lace Caps, and Underlinen. Children's Black Mitts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. A full assortment of goods in general for Ladies. Also, Pocket-handkerchiefs, Cravats, Shirts, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gaiters, Monmouth, Socks, and all varieties of miscellaneous articles for Gentlemen. All of which will be sold low for cash.

June 24-1m Seventh street, opp. Old-Fellows' Hall.

**PURE IRISH LINEN AND LINEN GOODS GENERALLY.**  
We would call particular attention to our stock of Linens, suitable for shirts; also for bosoms and collars; and which we warrant to be pure and free from any mixture of cotton. Also, table damasks, all widths, brown and bleached, with napkins, linen sheetings, Huckabacks, and toweling goods generally.

Persons wishing to make up the above goods, will find it to their advantage to purchase them now, as they will be sold at least 25 per cent cheaper than during the busy season. Call and take a look for yourselves.

G. W. VERBY, Pa. av., bet. 7th and 8th sts.

**ROOFING TIN, &c.**  
100 boxes Roofing Tin, 14 x 20, Bright, all sizes; Pig and Bar Tin; Sheet Lead; Lead Pipe; Pig and Bar Lead; Brastier's and Sheathing Copper; Bolts; Zinc; Spelter, &c. &c. For sale by

CAMPBELL & COY., Sign of the Anvil, Penna. avenue.

**TAKE NOTICE—SELLING OFF AT VERY LOW PRICES.**  
THE subscriber, being desirous of closing out his entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods, will offer great bargains in

French Jackets, Silk Tissues, Barges, French Glinches, Lawns, Ginghams, Barges de Laines, and Silk of all kinds.

Plaid and Plain Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Irish Linens, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Parasols, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Hosiery and Gloves of every description.

Plain and embroidered White Cape Shawls.

Also, French Cloths, Casimeres, Marcellines and Silk Vestings, French Drap d'Eté and Chemises.

Together with a great many other goods, all of which I promise to sell at very low rates, as the stock must be closed out.

For sale by J. M. RILEY, cor. 8th st., opp. Centre Market.

**PIANOS! PIANOS!**  
NEW AND RECOND-HAND PIANOS always on hand, for sale and to rent on moderate terms, at the Piano Store, on 12th street, above F street.

New